Tang and Song China

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tang | Song | Shared |
| Socal  Scholar gentry class – only 5 percent them were officals and the rest were unpaid at first  Social leaders ; work in schools  Role Models of the city  -special clothes for homes   * People would end up with power through family ties * Men were to not neglect women * Tang law code = punishments of bad behavior; * Foot binding | -strong emphasis on improvement of scholar gentry  Scholar gentry pamper more other any other class  -position advance  -paid more; more luxuious  -social gentry soon overcomes the aristocrats   * The rich had more reserved right * Neo-confucianism advocated for social class as rank,gender,age * Breaking down the states => peasants class would be able to take some land and power back into their hands * Wealthy women were taking complementary husbands; is when a women would take another husband with present husband permission * Widows should not remarry * Women would not contribute to higher politics * Model on confusionism. Proper behaviors | - peasants > merchants > middle/working  Class > lower nobility > jinshi > royal family   * Ambition and Merit counted for something, but the true way to social nobility upwards comes from connectionj and family ties * More children meant more power ; more to pass on generation lines * Common to live in the same house if remarried * Attacki ng family member resulted in severe punishments * Young women would start foot binding ; in the upper class * Higher upper class women did have to work show they have the money * Binded foot – symbol of male dominances * Women was seen as males toy |